## Case 2:03-cv-02591-KJM-EFB Document 48 Filed 06/14/05 Page 1 of 6 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 9 EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA 10 ----00000----AARHUS MANSOURIAN; LAUREN 11 MANCUSO; NANCY NIEN-LI 12 CHIANG; CHRISTINE WING-SI NG; and all those similarly 13 situated, NO. CIV. S-03-2591 FCD/PAN 14 Plaintiffs, 15 MEMORANDUM AND ORDER v. BOARD OF REGENTS OF THE 16 UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA at DAVIS; LAWRENCE "LARRY" 17 VANDERHOEF; GREG WARZECKA; 18 PAM GILL-FISHER; ROBERT FRANKS; and LAWRENCE SWANSON, 19 Defendants. 20 ----00000----21 /// 22 /// 23 /// 24 /// 25 /// 26 /// 27 28

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This matter is before the court on plaintiffs' motion to modify the pretrial scheduling order, pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 16(b). Plaintiffs seek to extend the current dates for disclosure of experts, close of discovery, dispositive motions, the final pretrial conference, and trial by approximately two months. Defendants partially oppose the motion. They agree to an extension of the dates for close of discovery, dispositive motions, and the final pretrial conference, but oppose any extension of the dates for disclosure of experts and trial. Accordingly, the court only discusses herein whether plaintiffs have demonstrated "good cause" for an extension of the dates for disclosure of experts and trial.

In that regard, plaintiffs seek modification of the scheduling order to continue the disclosure date for experts from June 1,  $2005^4$  to August 1, 2005 (with disclosure of rebuttal

Because oral argument will not be of material assistance, the court orders this matter submitted on the briefs. E.D. Cal. L.R. 78-230(h).

The pretrial scheduling order in this case has been amended by the court and/or the parties, by stipulation, several times, most recently by stipulation and order, filed February 25, 2005. That order set the dates as follows: (1) initial disclosure of experts - June 1, 2005; (2) disclosure of rebuttal experts - June 24, 2005; (3) completion of discovery - July 22, 2005; (4) dispositive motion cut-off - September 9, 2005; (5) final pretrial conference - November 18, 2005; and (6) trial - January 24, 2006.

The court notes that defendants propose slightly different dates for the extension of these deadlines than plaintiffs.

As set forth above, per the February 25, 2005 stipulation and order, expert disclosures were due on June 1, 2005. On that date, the court granted plaintiffs' ex parte application for an order shortening time to hear the instant motion, thus relieving plaintiffs, at least temporarily, of their obligation to file their expert disclosures. (Minute Order,

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experts due September 1, 2005, rather than June 24, 2005), and to continue trial from January 24, 2006 to an available date in February 2006. A pretrial order "shall not be modified except upon a showing of good cause." Fed. R. Civ. P. 16(b). The district court may modify the pretrial schedule "if it cannot reasonably be met despite the diligence of the party seeking the extension." Johnson v. Mammoth Recreations, Inc., 975 F.2d 604, 609 (9th Cir. 1992) (quoting Fed. R. Civ. P. 16, advisory committee's notes (1983 amendment)). The "good cause" standard set forth in Rule 16 primarily focuses upon the diligence of the party requesting the amendment. "Although the existence or degree of prejudice to the party opposing the modification might supply additional reasons to deny a motion, the focus of the inquiry is upon the moving party's reasons for seeking modification." Id.

Here, plaintiffs first requested that defendants stipulate to the instant extension of dates on May 16, 2005. They continued to request the extension during a week of depositions, on May 16-24, 2005, and thereafter by phone; however, lead counsel for defendants would not respond. When no response was received, plaintiffs were forced to file their ex parte application to shorten time to hear this motion.

Defendants maintain that plaintiffs were not diligent in seeking relief as they filed their motion on the expert disclosure deadline. Nevertheless, based on the parties' prior agreements with respect to extensions of the scheduling order,

filed June 1, 2005.) Defendants filed their expert disclosures that same day.

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plaintiffs reasonably continued to try to obtain defendants' stipulation, believing that a joint resolution could be reached as it had two times before. (Stip. & Order, filed Oct. 26, 2004 and Feb. 25, 2005.)

Moreover, during this same period of time, the parties were engaged in extensive discovery. Defendants were well aware of plaintiffs' objection to defendants' recent, delayed and, according to plaintiffs, deficient document production.

Plaintiffs base their request for an extension of time to disclose experts, largely on the basis of the need to obtain necessary discovery, some of which defendants agree must be conducted. While the court is not in a position to adjudge the merits of plaintiffs' allegations regarding the purported deficiencies in defendants' recent discovery responses, plaintiffs have demonstrated herein that certain, further discovery is necessary and would impact the type of experts plaintiffs disclose. As such, plaintiffs have demonstrated "good cause" for the extension.

The court also notes that, importantly, the requested extension is limited. Indeed, plaintiffs request only a two month extension of the deadline for disclosure of experts and their proposed schedule would result in just a one month continuation of the trial date. Defendants assert that they would be prejudiced by the extension because they have already disclosed their experts, and plaintiffs would have the benefit,

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> However, as reflected in the schedule below, the court's calendar could not accommodate a February 2006 trial date.

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over the next two months, of that information. Any prejudice resulting from this fact is minimal. Defendants will have the opportunity to amend their disclosure, in full or in part, prior to the new deadline. Additionally, defendants are not prejudiced by virtue of this brief extension of the relevant dates. This is a complicated case which has already involved extensive discovery (some 50 depositions have been taken and over 50,000 documents produced). Defendants admit that still further discovery is needed. Now, both parties will be given additional time to complete and obtain necessary discovery and to assess that discovery for purposes of obtaining relevant experts. A short continuation of the trial date, some seven months in advance, is certainly are not prejudicial to any party.

Accordingly, the court HEREBY AMENDS the pretrial scheduling order in this case, originally filed June 9, 2004, and subsequently amended on June 30, 2004, October 27, 2004, and February 25, 2005, as follows:

Initial Disclosure of Experts: August 1, 2005

Disclosure of Rebuttal Experts: September 1, 2005

Discovery Cut-Off: October 28, 2005

Last Date for Hearing on a
Dispositive Motion: January 13, 2006

Final Pretrial Conference: March 17, 2006 at 1:30 p.m.

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May 2, 2006 at 9:00 a.m. Trial: IT IS SO ORDERED. DATED: June 14, 2005 /s/ Frank C. Damrell Jr. FRANK C. DAMRELL, Jr. UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE